

# MISSIONARY RECORD

the colored would be denied of a Federal vote—that could belong only to the colored citizens of the United States. A right to vote exists by virtue of the First Amendment only. In the first amendment it contained the words “any” and “the right of the colored man to vote would have been denied. She would have had an attempt by the State to deny the right to vote because of the particularities is expressly prohibited by that amendment. The amendment does not contain that word. It is limited to race or previous condition of servitude.

The N. Y. Legislature has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to males. Not only does this section limit the right of male inhabitants to vote, it was the especial object of its protection, that it gives no rights to the colored men who are members of the State, which is in violation of that clause which the defendant claims to the contrary, in favor of the male inhabitants that he can vote which is allowed to other inhabitants. The regulation of the suffrage is reserved to the States as a States’ right.

The 14th Amendment gives no right to a man to vote and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of law. If she believed she had a right to vote does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that the knowledge referred to in the act referred to is to her knowledge of the illegality of her action, not to the act of voting; for it is said that she must know that she voted. Two couples apply here—first ignorance of the laws—second, every person is bound to understand and to intend the usage of his own acts. Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the legislation of this State prohibits her from voting. She intended to violate that provision, intended to test it, perhaps, but certainly did not intend to violate it. The necessary effect of her action was to violate it, and then it is presumed to have intended it. There are no bounds of any kind but the fact known she undertook to settle a point in her own person. She takes the risks she ought not to risk from the cause.

CHARLESTON S. C. JULY 6, 1873

## Union.

The old axiom that “in union there is strength,” is one of the most truthful and unerring of any axiom. In throwing the mind’s eye along the anterior line of the historic page, we find indubitable evidence to sustain it. With one bold free spirit to kindle the fires of emancipation from the tyranny of Gelles, the brutal ruler of Switzerland, under sympathy of two others with equal boy’s heart, in concert, the foundation of the liberation was successfully laid and built upon, until a few years thereafter found that noble and patriotic people the freest on the globe. The union of the American colonies for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of British oppression, and which, by a faith and maintenance of the compact entered into, culminated in the creation of this glorious fabric by the fathers and made it the emblem of the oppressed of all nations and climes and consecrated to liberty. By an union of the loyal hosts during the late civil war, which threatened a destruction of that native country and her flag were preserved, these are among the most prominent and familiar incidents of his day, and which point the student in the case with which the same principle with like results may be applied to communities, classes, or even families. What was once left for only those who were recognized as *great men* to actually apply to nations to-day, banded as the common province of mankind, and like the air we breathe, we may appropriate our intelligence may suggest to our wants and grievances and advices come to us, so that all over the countrymen are being formed and every conceivable purpose, trades Union, “Social Union,” Political Unions, And right so in San Francisco, we find laboring classes organizing and fitting for greater protection just wherever grievance and capital and manufactures are more enlarged and prefigurable in operation. Now we will ask our people—the colored citizens of San Francisco and the state at large, if any nation, community or class ever stood more in need of union—social, religious and political—than we do? We

have some grave grievances to protect ourselves against and, if possible, have redressed. For instance, among them, and one which should mend the checks of our State and local school boards—with a few noble exceptions—with the blush of Cain. It is about time we had awakened to that sense of manly pride, which demands that the same justice, the same privileges and immunities which are enjoyed by others shall be meted out to us and ours in common. How can this desired end be best consummated? Can it be done by division and strife?—we think not. It can only be done by a thorough consolidation of our political strength, unmindful of any personal preference or sacrifice and *go for those who go for us.* *Etcetera.*

## City. And County.

**W**EDNESDAY We have engaged J. Edmund Fordham, Esq., a very clever young student at law, a week by reporting to collect local matters for the Beacon.

**B**ESTS.—The Beacon will be found at the counter of Righter’s News Bazaar, Hazel street; Doseher’s News, Rooms, corner of Hazel and Meeting streets; Hammond’s foot of Broad street; at the Up-Town News Rooms, and all the News Rooms in the city.

It will be delivered to subscribers at five (5) cents a week. Carriers wanted for all the wards in the city.

### POSTAGE DELIVERY.

The new postal-delivery regulation went into effect on the 1st. And it will doubtless prove its success, as it will give time to the business men of the city. The routes are as follows:

Rout No. 1.—All that portion of the city lying south of Broad street, including the south side of Broad street from Cooper to Ashley River Carrier, S. M. Clement.

Rout No. 2.—All that portion of the city bounded on the south by the north side of Broad street, on the north by the south side of Hazel street, on the west by the east side of King street, and on the east by Cooper River Carrier, S. M. Clement.

Rout No. 3.—All that portion of the city bounded on the south by the north side of Hazel street, on the north by the south side of Calhoun street, on the west by the east side of King street, and on the west by Ashley River Carrier, S. M. Clement.

Rout No. 4.—All that portion of the city bounded on the south by the north side of Benfield street, on the north by the south side of Calhoun street, on the east by the west side of King street, and on the west by Ashley River Carrier, S. M. Clement.

Rout No. 5.—All that portion of the city bounded on the south by the north side of Benfield street, on the north by the south side of Calhoun street, on the east by the west side of King street, and on the west by Ashley River Carrier, S. M. Clement.

The following should be borne in mind: The carriers are positively forbidden to deliver matter to any other than the place designated on the letter, and under no circumstances to deliver mail matter to any person on the street, though he may be known to them to be the party to whom the letter is directed. In regard to this matter no discretion is given to the carrier. They are also forbidden to allow any person to examine the contents of the letter pouch. Letters may be handed to them on the streets, but they cannot deliver any. In no case will carriers be permitted to deliver or receive mail matter outside of their particular districts. They will make two trips each day to business houses upon the arrival of the morning and afternoon mails. The post-masters ~~will~~ ~~are~~ ~~intend~~ to impress upon the minds of the public the importance of instructing their correspondents to address the letters to the numbers of their residences and the street upon which they may be located.

Captain P. L. Miller, of the Comet Light Infantry, was buried Wednesday afternoon. His remains were followed by the First Regiment N. G. Comet Fire Company, the Union League, and Union Lodge, No. 1 A. Y. M. to

the Mission Presbyterian Church, where the ceremonies was performed by Rev. E. J. Adams, and from thence to its last resting place.

At the anniversary meeting of the Leaders Union No 2, A. M. E. Church, held on the 30th June, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

James S. Morrison, President. Samuel Jersey, Vice-president Isaac R. Morgan, Secretary.

Caesar Garrett, Treasurer.

*Standing Committees*—John small chairman, William H. Jenkins, John Leach, George B. Taylor, James Beam r.

*Stewards*—Anthony Washington, Ames Bell.

**TO COLORED SOLDIERS.** CHARLESTON S. C., June 26th 1873.

The following information, in answer to communications on the subject, is published for the benefit of those persons interested:

Under the Act of Congress passed March 3, 1873, Colored Soldiers who serve in the United States Army during the late war, who were denied Bounty Money on the ground that they were Slaves, are now entitled to Bounty Money from the Government, and may obtain the same by executing proper papers and presenting them into proper hands.

Those who have made application to the government for Bounty Money, or any portion of it that may be claimed, to deduce from my obtain information as to their case by writing to E. B. French, Esq., Second Auditor Treasury Department, Washington District of Columbia.

Major Samuel Dickerson, of this city, representing a law firm of Washington, deemed reliable, will give all necessary information and aid those claiming Bounty Money under the Act of 1873.

It is necessary that papers properly drawn up, as to identity, &c., &c., should be executed, and sent by responsible parties to Washington. A. J. RYANSTER, M. Cr Second S. C. District.

Papa’s friendly to these claimants please say— June 28

**NOTICE**—The Consecration of the A. M. E. Church at Asheboro, will take place, the second Sabbath in July 1873—All persons desiring to go will find Accommodation by the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. The train will leave at 7 A. M. and return at 4 P. M. Fare one dollar (100). All round.

Rev. C. SMALL, Pastor.  
Rev. ANDREW BOSTON, P. E. Dismiss.

The following Ministers will be present—Rev. R. H. Cain, Rev. Wm. M. Thomas, Rev. B. H. Williams, Rev. E. M. Gibson, Rev. Wm. T. Sutcliff.



## LITERARY

### LITERARY CONTRIBUTOR TO THE RECORD.

- Prof. George R. Ashurst, A. M.
- Hon. J. J. Wright, LL. D.
- Dr. F. L. Collier,
- W. M. Tugwell, LL. D.
- Prof. T. H. Jackson, B. D.
- Rev. R. T. Mortimer,
- W. Whipple, Esq.
- Col. L. W. M. Mackey,
- P. H. Clark,
- B. E. Roberts,
- Col. T. J. Marion,
- R. L. Greenow, Esq.
- Prof. S. J. Neal,
- Hon. R. B. Fisher,
- Rev. Joseph Wilson,
- Rev. J. P. Field,
- Dr. R. B. Hewitt,
- Mrs. S. E. Woodson Early,
- W. Stanley Woodward,
- E. E. Watkins Harper,
- S. Paul Ashton,
- Miss Fanny Jackson,
- Mrs. Sarah E. Douglass,
- Mrs. Ada Hinman,
- Jennie Weston,
- E. Bonner Hunter,
- Jennie Lynch,

Anna P. Smith,  
Mrs. L. H. Williams,  
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L. Stanton Day,  
Rev. Emanuel J. Adams,  
B. L. Roberts,  
Simon Baird,  
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Prof. J. Mercer Langston, M. A.  
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Rev. T. G. Stearns,  
W. J. Wilson, Esq.  
W. A. Warren, Esq.  
E. B. Seabrook,  
Hon. Mason B. Allen,  
W. H. Day, A. M.  
A. Sumner, M. A.  
W. C. Nell, Esq.  
Prof. W. H. Croghan,  
J. B. Reeve, A. M. D. D.  
C. H. Thompson, A. M. D. D.  
Hon. J. C. Gibbs, A. M.  
Mrs. Mary E. Weston Fordham,  
Rev. A. S. Freeman,  
Rev. L. F. Perry,  
Madison Madison Clark, A. M. D. D.

### POETRY.

#### ASKING AND GIVING.

Please dear papa,” cried out Harry,  
“Get a rocking-chair for me;  
One is large as ‘Bonnie Bessie’;  
Then kiss Kingley gave to Lee;  
And the father, looking downward  
On the eager, upturned face,  
Cheeks rose flushed, and blushing, beaming,  
Through the pleats full of grace.

Yet he gave no word of answer,  
Said him neither you nor I;  
And the boy, with drooping heart,  
Disappointed, crept away,  
Days elapsed, and still no chair,  
Grief in many a merry play,  
Hours one morning, papa calling,  
“Harry boy, just step this way.

Harry comes with flying feet,  
Stops in wonder and surprise,  
Seeing a horse on rollers,  
Thing of wood with sightless eyes,  
But a real live Saucy pony,  
Bridle, whip, and saddle too!  
Wonderfully hears papa saying,  
“This, my darling, is for you.

There a shout, both loud and gleeful,  
Barbs from Harry’s cosy lips;  
“O papa! How can I thank you?  
May I have his name, Edifice?  
Why I thought you did not hear me,  
When you did not say, I will;  
And you’ve given out what I asked for,  
But a thing that’s better still.

Thus, I think, our Heavenly Father,  
Seeing where our faith is tried,  
When some good our hearts are ev’ry day,  
Seeking long we cannot find,  
But withhold the longed-for blessing,  
Leaves our want unsatisfied;  
That He may bestow upon us  
Better gifts than those denied.

*Continued.*

The communication from our correspondent Clio, did not reach us in time for this week issue but will appear in our next.

## Miscellaneous.

From Our National Progress  
**THE BUTCHER, WEST.**

of Dover, Delaware, though acquitted by the Kent County jury of his “peers” (C) has been condemned by the verdict of the universal world, always excepting Kent County, Delaware. That Jury and that County in the sympathies of the people are as much alienated from the rest of the Nation as if they were a part of another Government or Kingdom.

In fact, to speak correctly, Kent County, in which is the Capital of the State, has always practically belonged to a foreign jurisdiction, in its rules, conduct, and enactments.

When the enactments of Delaware, enlightened and Christian Delaware, arrested a colored man if he went near a political meeting, even if it were necessary to go through the out of doors meeting to buy a loaf of bread for his suffering family, the enactments were enforced only in Kent County. Mr. Nathaniel Brinkley, one of our subscribers and one of the best but deeply wronged citizens of Delaware, was arrested at Camden, in Kent Co., because he went to the store to purchase necessities for his family, while an out-of-doors political meeting was being held, jury or no

and Lawyer Fisher (now Judge Fisher of Washington) being District Attorney, was obliged by Delaware enactment, to prosecute Brinkley, although Fisher was one of the speakers on the occasion. Brinkley escaped imprisonment, only by some friendly juggle, or agreement between the Prosecuting Attorney and the Judge.

Such a County, where enactments (not law) such as this, were enforced, might very properly decide that to invite a colored man to a private place and knock that colored man on the head behind his ears, was *self-defense*—that for a white man to cut off a colored man’s hands and nose, was “*self-defense*,” that for a white man to cruelly skin a colored man, and then carry the skin and other cut off portions around to find a place to bury them from the sight of man, was “*self-defense*”—that the whole devilish pre-arrangement to do this very deed, and to obtain \$25,000 insurance on his own worthless life—when it would be supposed that West was the mutilated man was “*self-defense*.”

It is a law of God and of Nature, that unless men and communities repine of their crimes, their moral perceptions become blunted, and they go from bad to worse. Just s., Kent County Delaware.

For one hundred years, the Religion taught has been one of hatred to the colored man. The law administered, has been to maim the colored man. The bloody mobs at Camden and Dover, Del., at the beginning of the Rebellion were only the result of the cruelties of Religion, Law and Society during the seventy years preceding. The colored men were driven from their hard-earnt homes; were attacked at night as the victims of quiet sleeping were attacked with fire arms, and their harmless lives put in jeopardy.

The National Law and the National Soldiers came in to preserve the peace, and Delaware never since, has been only held down, in the interest of Law and Order. What Delaware did not do against the National forces, she dares try to do through her mean and dastardly state government. The Black Laws of Delaware are not repealed. They lie on the statute book of the State to-day, no abate in their cruelty and baseness. Delaware has not even repealed them in form. And Kent Co., with its few good men looking towards the sun, is looking back to see that time again roll around when “the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep.” Hence, no repeal of the Black Laws; hence no school law, and no schools for colored children, and very little for white ones; hence, the murders prior to Turner’s by West, where the murderers went unwhipt of justice through a “West” jury—or were pardoned and the punishment remitted by the interposition of a gentlemanly (to white people) and tender hearted Governor.

This West outrage in all its phases—attack, murder, mutilation, skinning, arrest, feigned insanity, self-defense plea, jury verdict, and all, is therefore only the outgrowth of that devilish hate and satanic spirit which has been nursed by the County, and, in some sense, by the State, in the years gone by. They sowed the wind—they are now reaping the whirlwind. But it will not stop there. This “West” acquired, other “Wests” will rise up to seek other and (as the world estimates) more valuable lives, until each man shall become his own law and its administrator, and blood which will be demanded will be given, jury or no

The decisions of the Courts of Delaware are already brought into ridicule; colored men and white men, too, feel that justice cannot be had—and while we are no alarmist, we shudder to think of the results likely to arise from this concatenation of crime, which has again found protection and justification in the three infamous decision of the West jury.

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*Standard Homeopathic Practice*—a purely Vegetable Catechized Toxicology, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Catarrh, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Before you buy.*

### \$7.00 Each Week.

Agent wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address: J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

### The Republic Of Liberia.

Captain R. W. Schufeldt, commanding United States steamship *Plymouth*, reports to the Navy Department his visit to the Republic of Liberia, in which he says:

There has been no American man of war here since 1865; our arrival therefore, was both unexpected and gratifying. The Liberians are essentially American in feeling, yet they find themselves at present being gradually shut in and circumscribed by the ever increasing extension of British power upon this coast, and they feel themselves growing year by year, more helpless, yet within the control of British capital, nothing add more to the strength and well-being of this American-African Republic than the establishment of steam communication between it and the mother country; a connection thus sustained would have an important bearing upon our political and commercial necessities, and create the one thing needful to the progress of this country; for I am fully convinced that immigration, with a moderate amount of capital, is all that is now required to place Liberia upon a permanent footing and to insure its increasing prosperity.

This young nation, weak by virtue of its birth and inheritance, is essentially an American outpost upon the frontiers of barbarism, and it deserves on this account the fostering care of the American people. It is struggling against a thousand adverse circumstances—ignorance and poverty within, theism from without—and yet it appears to receive from us but little private sympathy, and no public aid.

Liberia seems at present politically quiet. President Roberts, whose term of office will expire in May next, has been nominated, and will probably be re-elected. I am informed that the people of Liberia are returning their attention to agriculture, with good results. The fertility of the soil is beyond question. An exploring party, commanded by the President himself through Bassa county has just returned to Monrovia, and reports favorably of the large mineral resources of that district.

Education is in rather a languishing condition for the want of means, but there is a good reason to believe that there is an increasing desire on the part of the abolitionists to acquire knowledge and to advance towards civilization.

After an interval of twenty six years since I first visited Monrovia, I do not find any much progress I hoped for, but there are no evidences of retrogression.

President Roberts entertained the officers of the Plymouth and myself. Two of the ex-residents and the members of the Cabinet were present at the dinner given to us by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.—*End.*

From the New York Daily Times.

### An Advancing Danger.

It must now be admitted that a disease resembling malignant cholera has been for some time steadily spreading northward and eastward from